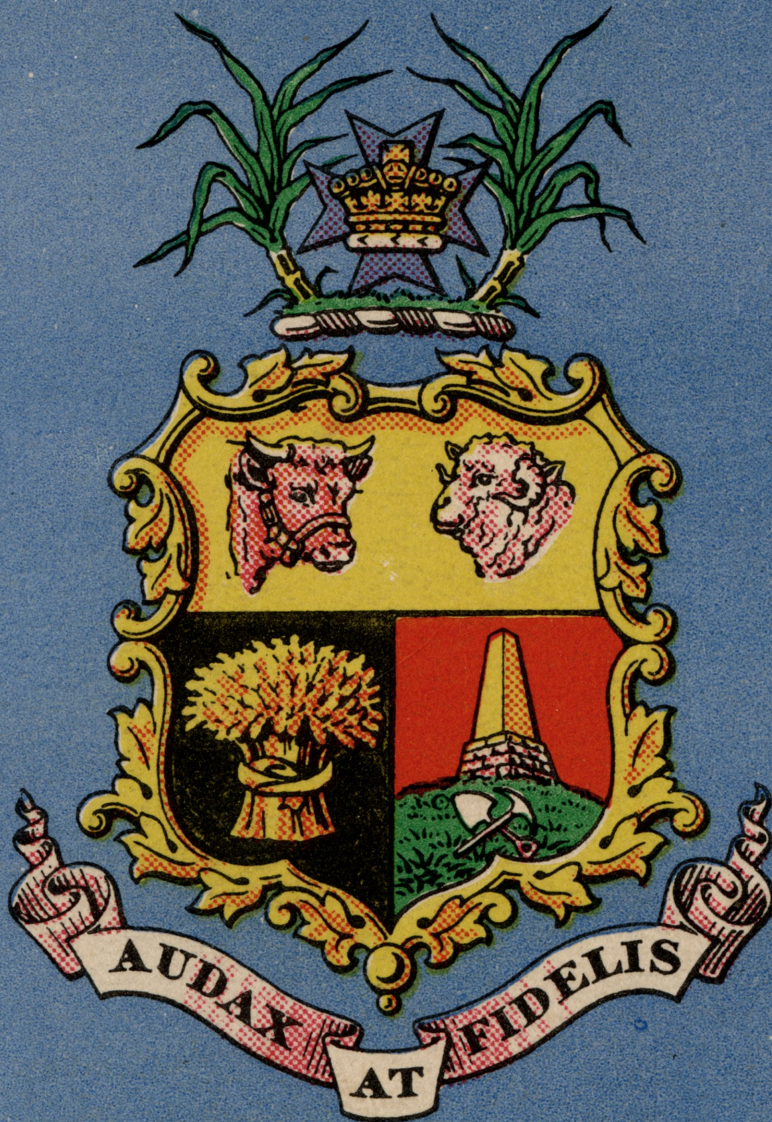


LET'S LOOK



AT

QUEENSLAND



Hon. E. M. HANLON, M.L.A.

Premier of Queensland

LET'S LOOK AT QUEENSLAND

AREA

QUEENSLAND is the second largest State in the Commonwealth. It has an area of 670,500 square miles of which rather more than half are within the Tropics.

Its greatest length is 1,300 miles, or about the same distance as from Brisbane to Adelaide via Sydney and Melbourne by air, or from London to Leningrad.

Its greatest width, from the coast to the 138th meridian, is 940 miles, or 50 miles more than from Brisbane to Melbourne via Sydney by air, or 20 miles more than from London to Warsaw.

It is rather more than twice the size of New South Wales, eight times that of Victoria, and more than six times the size of New Zealand.

The British Isles, France, Germany, and Italy could be contained comfortably within its borders.

CLIMATE

Queensland enjoys one of the most equable climates in the world.

The normal range of winter temperature is from 60 to 78 degrees.

The mean maximum temperature at Brisbane during the peak of summer is 85 degrees, with, of course, higher temperatures in the Tropics where, however, the heat is mitigated by cool sea breezes from the Pacific.

Inland temperatures have a high range, but humidity is low.

Rainfall varies from about 35 to 40 inches in the southern portion of the State to some 200 inches in the Innisfail district, North Queensland, where the fall is on an average of 170 inches a year. In the western portions of the State the rainfall tapers away to some 10 inches in the most distant.

POPULATION

The population of Queensland at June 30, 1947, was 1,106,269. The population of the capital city, Brisbane, is 402,172, and the largest provincial cities are Rockhampton (34,983), Townsville (34,233), Toowoomba (33,326), Ipswich (26,218), Cairns (16,641), Bundaberg (15,921), Maryborough (14,409), and Mackay (13,500).

The population of the State—1,106,269—is increasing in a greater ratio than any other State of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNMENT

The Government of Queensland consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly.

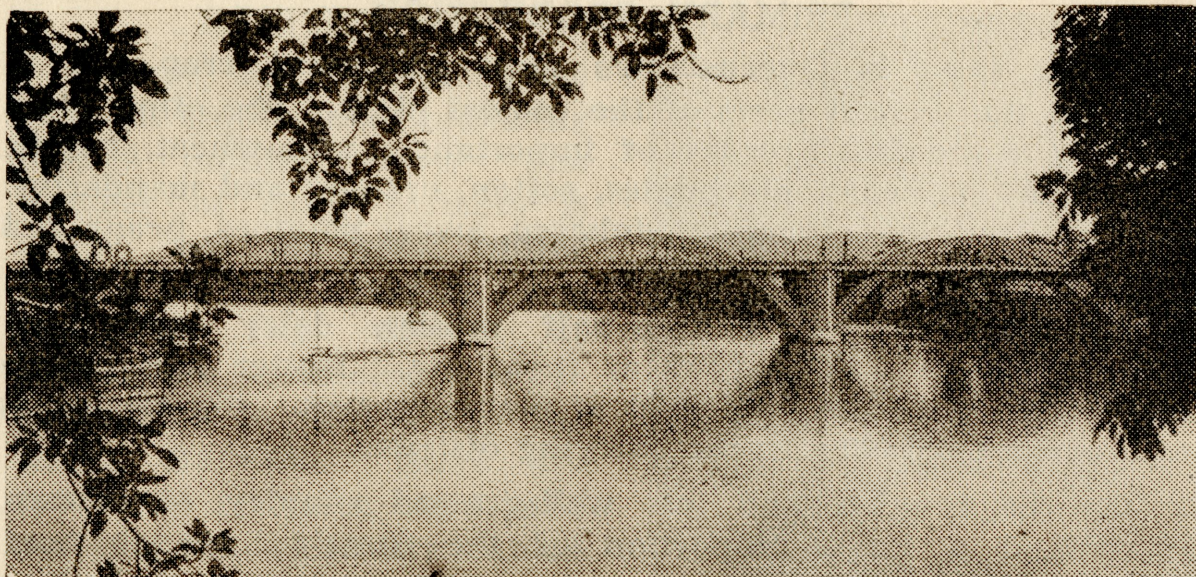
The State Parliament, alone among State Legislatures in Australia, has only one House—the Legislative Assembly of 62 members. Ten Ministers of the Crown, each of whom must be a member of the Legislative Assembly, compose the State Cabinet. Presided over by the Governor, these Ministers form the Executive Government of the State.

THE CAPITAL

The City of Brisbane, capital of the State of Queensland, is unique in Australia in that no other local authority embraces within its sphere of control such undertakings as water supply and sewerage, electricity (including power house), tramways, municipal buses, ferries, and cemeteries.

Greater Brisbane was inaugurated in 1925 following the adoption of the Greater Brisbane Act by Parliament on October 30, 1924. Under this scheme, 19 municipal councils and several boards were abolished, and in their place the Brisbane City Council, with control over an area of 375 square miles, was created.

The Greater Brisbane Act provides that the Council shall consist of a Lord Mayor and 20 aldermen—one for each ward of the same area as the Parliamentary electorates. Under the old regime there were 205 aldermen and councillors in the Greater Brisbane area.



Grey Street Bridge, Brisbane.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen are elected on the adult franchise, the Lord Mayor being elected by the whole of the electors voting as one ward.

The Council is elected for three years.

Brisbane has the finest City Hall in Australasia. Completed 14 years ago, the building occupies an island site of more than two acres. The tall clock tower rises to a height of 302 feet above the ground. Surmounting the tower is a metal sphere containing a red neon light which in normal times serves as an air beacon and is visible for many miles. Total cost of the building and contents was £980,000, and the building became famous as the "Million Pound Town Hall."

A fine set of Westminster chimes is installed with the clock and the hour bell weighs $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons. The four small bells weigh approximately 3 tons.

In addition to housing the various municipal departments, which are accommodated in suites of well-lit and ventilated offices, the building contains one of the largest and most handsome concert halls in the Commonwealth.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Sugar cane is Queensland's most important crop. It is grown in the wettest parts of the coastal plain. The other main crops, in approximate order of importance, are—wheat, maize, lucerne hay, bananas, pineapples, cotton, oranges and mandarins, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, beans and peas, peanuts, apples and grapes.

Queensland's one and a-half million dairy cattle are pastured in the eastern part of the State. Butter and cheese factories have been established at many centres. Pig-raising is an important industry in the dairying districts.

On the rougher and less well-grassed country of eastern Queensland a large proportion of the State's 5,000,000 beef cattle is carried.

Most of Queensland's 20,000,000 sheep are pastured on the great natural grasslands of the interior, with some on the Darling Downs.

*Ten Months' Plant
Sugar-Cane.*



SUGAR

The estimated amount of bagged sugar produced in Queensland's 33 sugar mills for the 1947 season was 549,000 tons, and it is estimated that this will be increased to 750,000 tons in 1948. The quantity of sugar cane harvested in 1946-7 was 3,717,000 tons.

The value of output, including sales of molasses, mill mud, electricity, etc., was £11,128,857. The value of production, which represents the value added by the mills and their tramways, was £2,483,009.

DAIRYING

There are 891,187 dairy cows in Queensland, including 653,940 milking cows. The number of dairy farmers is 30,740, and the total butter production for 1946-47 was 75,359,142 lb., valued at £6,660,000. Cheese made amounted to 17,292,398 lb., worth £910,000. There are 100 dairy factories, land, and buildings of which are valued at £746,924 and plant at £857,598. Most of the butter production comes from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough districts each produce about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest is manufactured on the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.



Jersey Cattle, North Coast.

COTTON

Queensland soils are admirably suited to the growing of cotton, but the area under cultivation is relatively small, and there is considerable room for expansion. At present about 1,800 growers are engaged in the industry, which is mainly based on dry-farming methods.

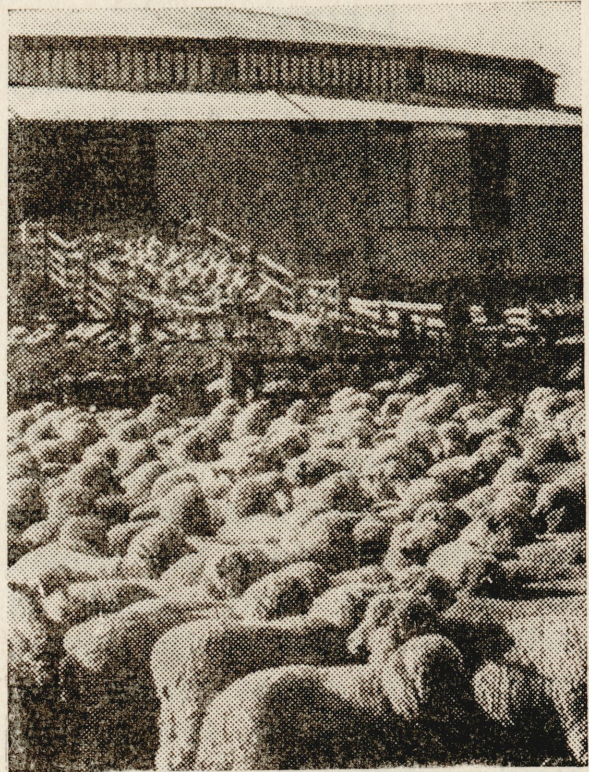
TOBACCO

The tobacco industry in Queensland has a promising future, especially in the Mareeba and Dimbulah districts. Current production falls far short of Australian demand. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1946-1947 was 2,255 acres, producing 17,579 cwt. of dried leaf. Sixty per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district, and most of the remainder from the southern Downs, Bowen, Mackay, Townsville, and Gladstone districts.

WOOL

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep.

Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Total wool shorn from 17,807,046 sheep in 1946-1947 was 138,364,157 lb. of greasy wool, of a total value of £15,130,000.



Sheep at Isis Downs.

BEEF

There are 4,613,163 beef cattle in Queensland, and 13 meat-works and seven bacon factories are in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, and Townsville. In 1946-1947 overseas export of meat and allied products from Queensland was valued at £7,040,289, this State's share of the Australian export figure amounting to 85 per cent.

Gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for 1945-1946 was £24,831,228.

FRUITS

The annual value of the Queensland fruit crop is over £3,000,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop.

WHEAT AND MAIZE

More than 10 million bushels of wheat were harvested on the Darling Downs last season. Maize brings around £1,000,000 a year. The chief maize-producing district is the Atherton Tableland, North Queensland.

FISHERIES

Before the war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish and of pearls, pearl shell, and other shell. During the war years, there was a cessation of tropical fisheries. Operations were resumed in 1945. For 1945-46, value of fisheries production was £556,608.

During 1945-46, 3,043 boats, valued with their equipment at £425,210 and employing 5,795 men, were engaged in the industry.

MINING

Queensland possesses valuable mineral resources of extraordinary variety. These include gold, copper, silver, lead, antimony, tin, bismuth, wolfram, manganese, molybdenite, limestone, ironstone, scheelite, graphite, phosphate rock, cobalt, mica, zinc, magnesite, silica, agate, quartz crystal, alunite, mercury, diatomite, dolomite, fluorspar, bentonitic clay, zircon-rutile, ilmenite-monzonite concentrates, beryllium, tantalite, and bauxite.

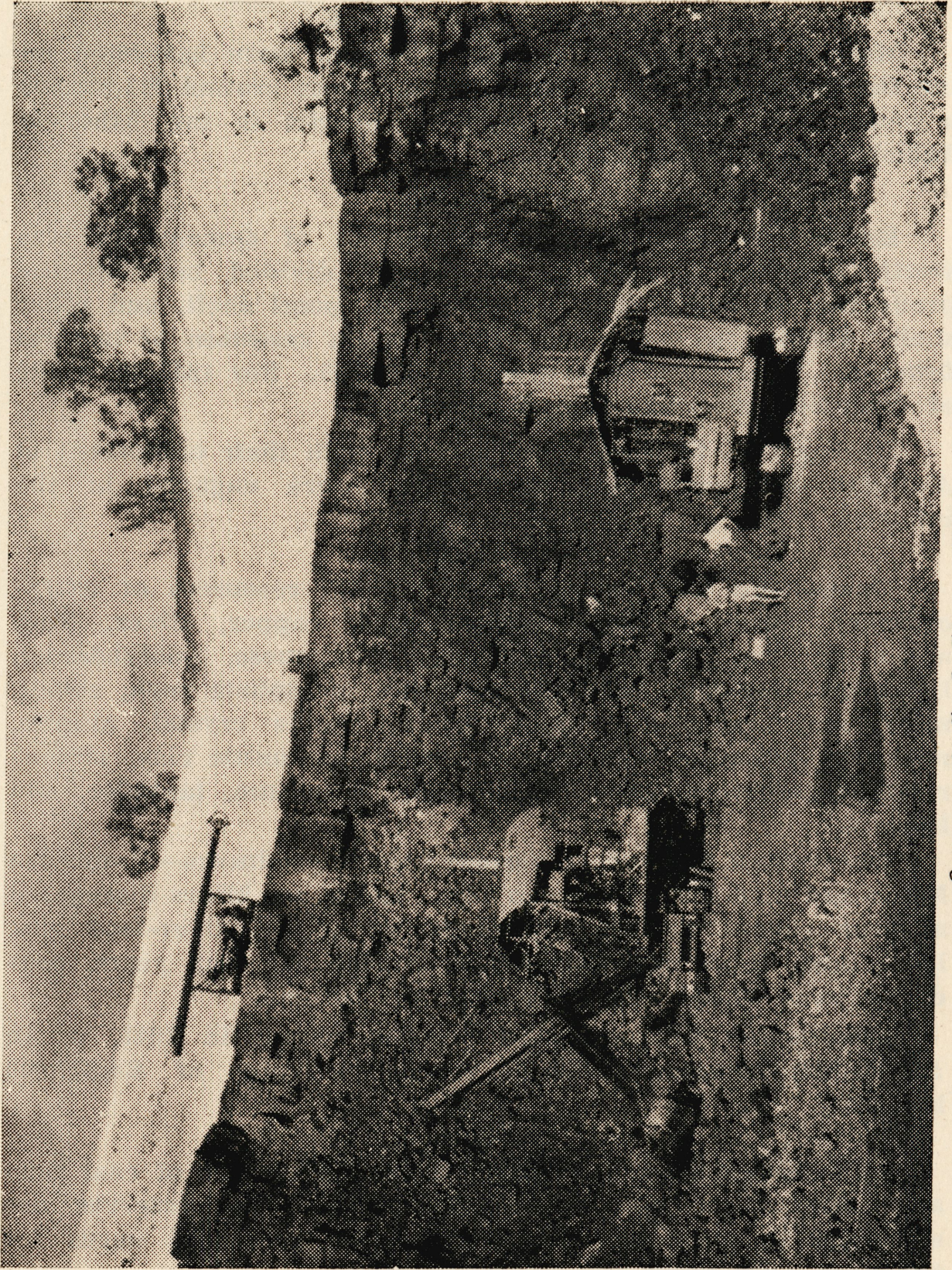
Queensland has two important copper producers—Mount Isa Mines Ltd. and Mount Morgan Ltd. Mount Isa Mines discovered a large copper deposit adjoining one of its silver-lead zinc lodes, and, beginning exploitation during the war years, produced over 12,000 tons of copper per annum.

Queensland had a record mineral output in 1947, worth £8,500,000, compared with a production value of £4,807,000 in 1946.

COAL

Queensland has a far greater potential volume of coal than any other State of the Commonwealth. The reserves are sufficient to meet the State's expanding industrial needs for the next 1,000 years.

Open-cast Coal Seam, Blair Athol.



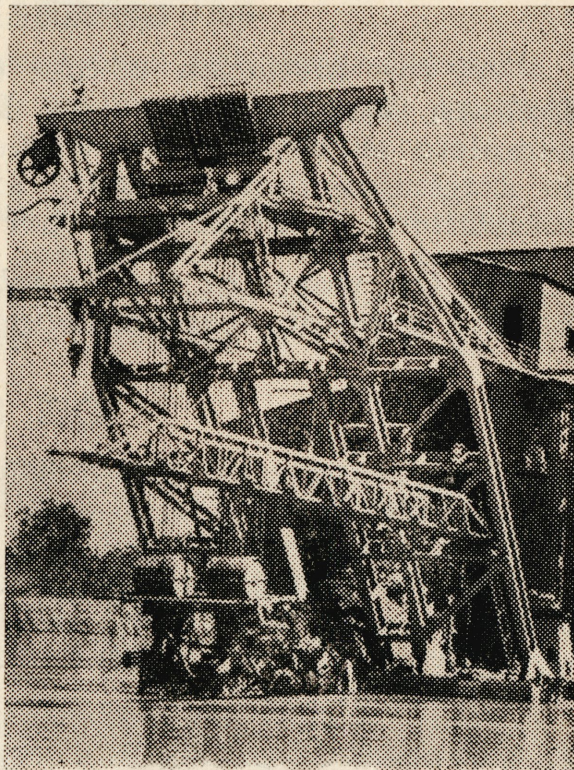
GREAT OPEN-CUT MINE

Widespread interest has been aroused in Australia and overseas by the agreement between the Queensland Government and the Electric Supply Corporation (Overseas) Ltd. for the large-scale development of the Blair Athol coal measures in Central Queensland, which contain the finest quality coal of its kind in the world.

At Blair Athol lie great seams of bituminous to sub-bituminous coal, the largest known deposit in the Southern Hemisphere. Seams range from 15 ft. to 93 ft. thick, with a shallow overburden.

The coal has a fairly high calorific value and a low ash content, and is excellent for steaming.

Electric Supply Corporation (Overseas) Ltd. proposes to undertake production in a big way and will spend something like £12,000,000 on development, including the construction of a railway for the conveyance of the coal from Blair Athol to the coast where it would instal its own harbour and loading facilities.



Tableland Tin Co's Dredge.

CALLIDE COAL.

Another coalfield attracting much attention in Australia to-day is in the Callide Valley, Central Queensland. Here also it will be possible to win coal by open-cast working.

Like Blair Athol, the Callide coal is of the bituminous and sub-bituminous type.

The seam is of unusual thickness, varying from 20 ft. to at least 60 ft.

GENERAL SURVEY

At the invitation of the Queensland Government, Powell-Duffryn Technical Services Ltd., of England, are making a complete survey of the whole of Queensland's coal resources to determine their quantity and quality, and to make recommendations as to their proper use.

In the words of the Premier (Mr. Hanlon) Queensland will be the greatest coal-producing State in Australia.

OIL SEARCH

The search for petroleum has been carried on for many years in Queensland. Indications of its presence in the Roma district have encouraged the expenditure of much money on drilling, but no deposits of commercial significance have yet been found. However, an intensive search, including deep drilling by the most modern methods, is under way this year.

Four Australian companies are actively engaged in the Roma area. The Shell Company has entered the field with authority to prospect exclusively over 31,000 square miles south of Roma and non-exclusively over 28,000 square miles north of Roma. This company has spent over £250,000 in geological mapping, geophysical, and topographical surveys. It has begun putting down 30 scout bores in the Rolleston area to depths ranging to 3,000 ft., and will test later to a depth of two miles.

Australian Mining and Smelting, with whom Vacuum Oil is associated in the search for oil in Australia, has authority to prospect over an extensive area in the extreme south-western corner of the State.

Signs of petroleum in the Roma district have encouraged drilling for many years, but none of it on an intensive scale.

Residents of Roma recall with enthusiasm the strike of gas in a bore put down for water. This gas was used to light the town, but later, fire in the well and plant destroyed it.

One well discharged great quantities of wet petroliferous gas which, when treated, gave thousands of gallons of good petrol which was sold locally.

The Roma Blocks Oil Co. recovered hundreds of gallons of high-grade petroleum from one of its prospecting wells.

PORTS AND HARBOURS

The port of Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river.

Brisbane's graving dock is one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The dock can accommodate with reasonable comfort a single merchant vessel 800 ft. long, 80 ft. beam, with 32 ft. draught. Alternatively, the equivalent of two ships, each 380 ft. long, can be docked.



Port of Townsville.

In addition to Brisbane, Queensland has several excellent ports and natural harbours. These include the river port of Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, and its deep-water wharfage at Port Alma; Gladstone, with a magnificent harbour; Mackay, which has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels; Bowen, with a good natural harbour; Townsville, a "made" port open to the sea, well-equipped for its traffic; and Cairns, also a "made" port, and well-equipped.

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Queensland is entering on an era of great industrial expansion. The State is attracting inquiries from many overseas industrialists as well as from firms in other Australian States.

It is estimated that at least £30,000,000 of new capital will be attracted to Queensland in 1948.

During the war a munitions factory had been built at Rocklea in the outskirts of Brisbane. This was purchased by the Government for £475,000 and the buildings made available to manufacturers, some of whom are now distributing products throughout Australia and exporting overseas.

An English firm of textile manufacturers has secured a large building within the factory area.

Within the last 12 months, several of the most powerful industrial companies in Australia have turned their attention to Queensland. The big Broken Hill companies, of international repute, are spending hundreds of thousands of pounds in mineral exploration in north and north-west Queensland.

Courtaulds have been investigating sites for a rayon factory.

Australian Paper Manufacturers are opening a £750,000 factory near Brisbane.

An English firm from Coventry is opening a textile factory in Toowoomba.

Stirling Henry of Sydney plan to erect two textile factories.

An American textile concern engaged in the manufacture of lastex is negotiating for its establishment here. and brick and tile makers are extending their works.

There is increasing scope for the manufacture of goods for the electrical industry, of pharmaceutical drugs, dyes, rubber synthetic fibres, plastics, liquid fuels, food processing, development of metallic and non-metallic minerals and their manufacture into finished products, alloys, paints, special chemicals, and ceramics. Queensland has clays for all types of china and pottery ware.

RAILWAYS

Queensland has the greatest railway mileage of any State in the Commonwealth—6,567 miles. This mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track).

The railways have been a major factor in the development of the State, and provide the reason why Queensland is the most decentralised State in the Commonwealth.

In the early period of railway construction, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen because railway construction had to be pushed on rapidly in order to develop the back country, and it was much more important to have more lines with less speed than fewer lines with greater speed.

As the result of a committee report, the Government has decided to electrify the suburban railways at a cost of £2 million. The first line to be so transformed will be the Ipswich to Sandgate line.

Highly successful results have been achieved in refrigerated transport of fruit and vegetables into the west and north-west parts of the State.

RAILWAYS IN WARTIME

The Queensland railways played a decisive part in the war effort of Australia during the critical years following Pearl Harbour.

Queensland, as the base for operations in the South Pacific, became the principal channel of supply, and the railway system, composed almost entirely of single track and designed, equipped, and staffed primarily to cope with normal development of traffic spread over a vast area of country, was confronted with the task of handling, in addition to its ordinary business, the mass movement of men and materials concentrated on certain sections of line.

An idea of the enormous amount of work undertaken by the Queensland Railway Department as a result of the war can be gauged by a comparison between the years 1938-39 and 1942-43. In 1938-39, the railway earnings were £7,657,345. In 1942-43, the earnings were £17,148,196.



Main Road in Country under Construction.

ROADS

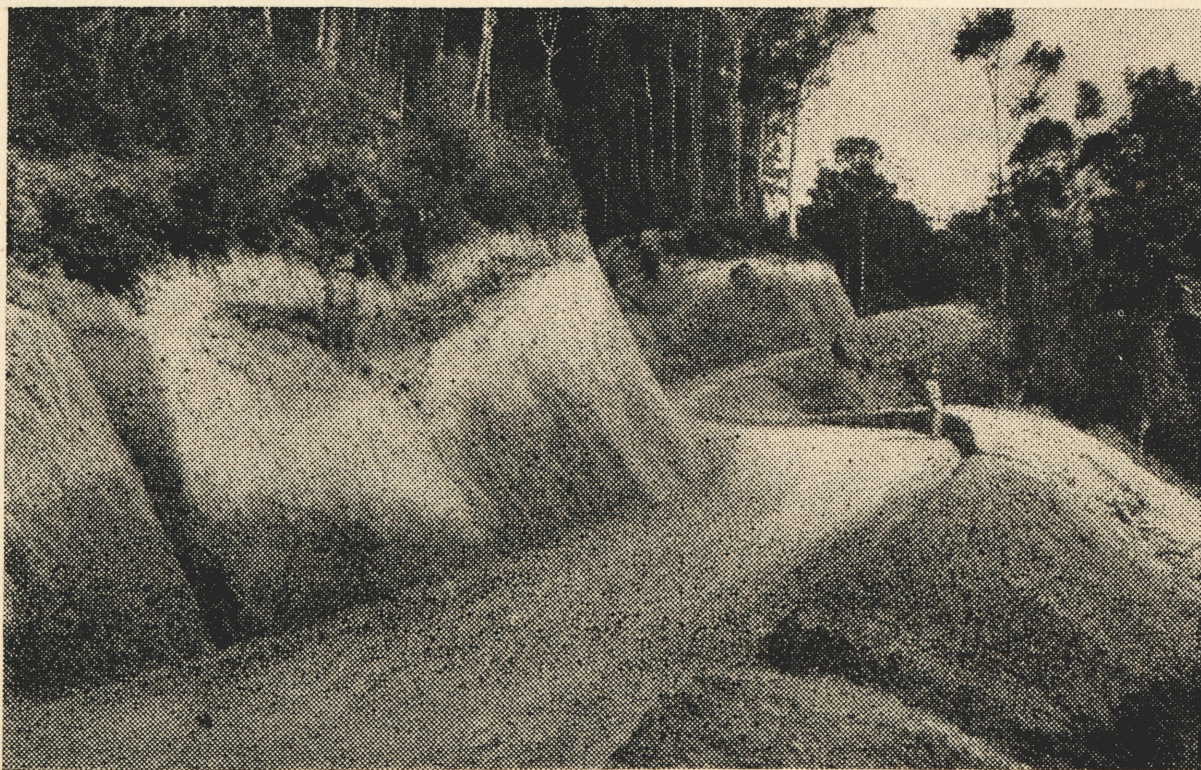
At June 30, 1947, there were 19,078 miles of roads controlled by the Queensland Main Roads Commission. Of this total 7,244 miles were State highways and 10,235 miles main roads.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Under the State Transport Facilities Act, a single Commissioner is constituted to control road transport facilities within the State.

Provision is made for the licensing of services for the carriage of passengers and goods. Vehicles are controlled to the extent to which they are used for the purpose of carrying on such services.

Local authorities and other Government instrumentalities which have legal power to operate road transport services are given a measure of preference, not only in obtaining new licenses but also in the acquisition of privately operated services.



Julatten Road, North Queensland.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply, so important in the development of secondary industries, has been firmly established by the Government on a regional basis. Since its establishment in 1938, the State Electricity Commission of Queensland has been able to achieve a large measure of amalgamation and co-ordination. At the present time there are only 32 publicly owned authorities and seven private companies operating in the State. Already five regions of electricity and five regional boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns and South Burnett. In the first three, it is anticipated that new steam generating stations to serve the whole of their regions will be in operation in 1948.

In order to encourage the supply of electricity, particularly in rural areas, the Government introduced a subsidy scheme whereby subsidies up to one-third of the cost are available for electrical schemes generally, and up to one-half of the cost of all electrical works in Western Queensland where there are special difficulties to be met.

The State Electricity Commission has co-operated closely with the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works and the Bureau of Rural Development to ensure that plans for electrical development are integrated with the general plans for the State. A section of the Commission concentrates on problems associated with the most effective use of electrical power for all types of rural work.

IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The supply of electricity is an important factor in irrigation and water conservation which has a high priority in Queensland's development programme. One of the most interesting schemes is in the Lockyer Valley, which Sir Earle Page, M.P., has described as a splendid example to the rest of Australia. Borings have proved the existence of a wide, deep, ancient submerged river channel, storing at least half a million acre feet.



Spray Irrigation.

An estimate, based on farmers' records, shows that during the 12 months' period ending October 31, 1945, not less than 15,000 acres were irrigated by the use of 16,000 acre feet of water, of which 10,000 acre feet was pumped from wells and the balance from open water in streams.

Subsequent observations showed that the area under irrigation had increased to 20,000 acres, and the quantity of water pumped out had no permanent effect upon the level of the underground water.

Experience gained in the Lockyer Valley is directly applicable to large areas with similar soil on flood plains scattered over the south-eastern part of Queensland, and already investigations are being carried out on the Condamine, Fitzroy, Dawson, Callide, and other river valleys.

Attention is also being given to water conservation on the Nogoa and Comet Rivers in Central Queensland and in the Mareeba-Dimbulah tobacco-growing district on the Walsh River in North Queensland.



DISTANCES IN SEA MILES

Brisbane—Thursday I.	1430
Thursday I.—Darwin	725
—Amboina	970
—Macassar	1483
—Sourabaya	1758
—Balik Papan	1803
—Sandakan	1850
—Batavia	2164
—Manila	2262
—Singapore	2696
—Hong Kong	2760
—Cooktown	420
Cooktown—Cairns	100
Cairns—Townsville	196
Townsville—Bowen	110
Bowen—Mackay	122
Mackay—Rockhampton	215
Rockhampton—Gladstone	78
Gladstone—Bundaberg	92
Bundaberg—Maryborough	80
Maryborough—Brisbane	165
Brisbane—Noumea	810
—Suva	1521
—Honolulu	via Suva 4257
Suva—Honolulu	2736
Batavia—Sourabaya	406
Singapore—Manila	1343
Manila—Hong Kong	640

CATTLE FATTENING COUNTRY

In South-western Queensland, what is known as the Channel Country (Bulloo, Cooper, Diamantina, and Georgina Rivers) offers excellent prospects for cattle fattening, and it is proposed to open this country for that purpose.

One of the largest water conservation projects is the proposal to dam the Burdekin River 99 miles from its mouth. Periodic floods on this river inflict much damage. A dam would thus be a flood-prevention as well as a conservation measure. Incidentally, a road and rail bridge beyond the reach of the highest floods is being built across the Burdekin at Home Hill to end the periodic traffic hold-ups there caused by floods.

BURDEKIN DAM

The dam at 99 miles, it is estimated, will impound more water than the famous Hume Dam in New South Wales and bring in over a quarter of a million acres of good soil for irrigation. The scheme can be carried out at a fifth of the cost of the proposal to divert the waters of the Snowy River into the Murray. When completed, an enormous development of the lower Burdekin region will be possible, with an ultimate great expansion of population.

ARTESIAN WATER

The Great Artesian Basin is of vital importance to the extensive pastoral districts of Queensland. A special survey has been made of the problem of diminishing supply, and it has been established that the basin has a more hopeful future than was generally believed. The basin has elastic properties and preliminary studies revealed that an enormous volume of water is stored by elastic deformation. The provision of supplies for stock and domestic purposes in areas dependent on artesian water is now principally an economic problem, and attention is to be directed to devising practical measures for the conservation of existing supplies. With proper care and a thorough knowledge of storage and replenishment over the entire area, the great reservoir of underground water will continue indefinitely to pay big dividends.

TIMBER

Queensland grows some of the most beautiful and valuable timber in the world. The sheen, figuring and variety of its cabinet timbers have won for the State the reputation of being a treasure house of fine woods.

The log cut for 1946-47 was 332,820,000 super feet, of which 65 per cent. was from Crown lands. Logs treated by the plywood and veneer industry in 1946-47 totalled 26,322,000 super feet. The production of plywoods and veneers showed an increase of 10,399,629 square feet over the previous year. Queensland absorbed 30,105,645 square feet, and 44,396,533 square feet were sent to other Australian States.



*Hoop Pine, 16 Years Old,
Brooloo Forest.*

The accumulated growth of centuries, has been ruthlessly cut, and Queensland must depend for its future supplies mainly on the annual growth. The forestry policy, therefore, is to regard the forests as tree farms to be brought into a vigorous growing condition so that the annual growth will provide an annual crop of wood sufficient to meet yearly needs.

The Queensland Forestry Department is carrying out, at a cost of £1,412,000, a programme of reforestation, silvicultural treatment of forests, and harvesting and marketing of logs.

Reforestation works will absorb £566,000 of the total, and £500,000 will be expended on the harvesting and marketing of mill logs, piles, poles and girders.

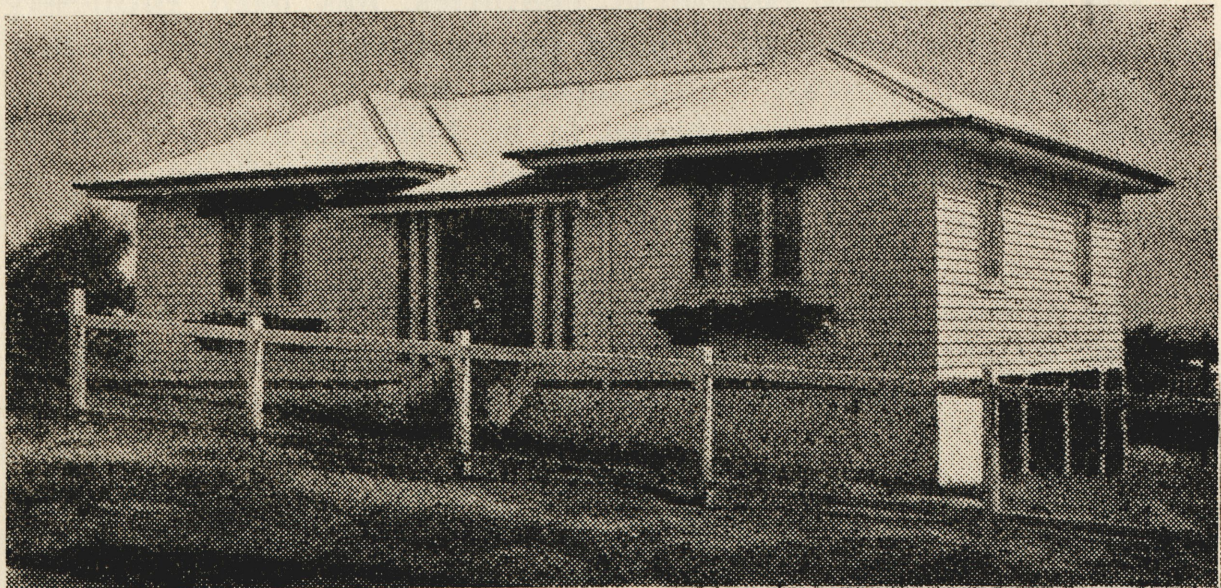
HOUSING

The Queensland Government has taken active steps to overcome the housing problem. When the war ended, a lag estimated at 30,000 houses in the State had been created. Not only is this lag to be overtaken, but there is also the normal increase each year of 5,000 houses.

Home purchase is made easy through the operations of the Queensland Housing Commission which is designed to help home-builders who have low or medium incomes. Finance, architectural advice, and technical supervision are provided, the loan or balance of purchase money being repayable over 30 years at the rate of 9/3 per month for interest ($3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.) and repayment on every £100 advanced. Repayments thus are easy and the home is paid off by instalments. Advances range from $66\frac{2}{3}$ to 80 per cent. of the total cost of the home.

The Queensland Housing Commission also administers, a Commonwealth-State housing scheme under which houses are erected in the cities and towns of the State for rental. The houses are allotted to applicants strictly in accordance with an approved priority rating (based on needs), and the weekly rent charged is calculated to cover interest and redemption, maintenance, insurance, rates, and administration charges.

Worker's Dwelling.



EDUCATION

Education in Queensland has developed in harmony with the Australian acceptance of the English public school tradition and the Scottish ideal of providing educational facilities from primary school to university for every child of the people.

Primary education is "free, secular, and compulsory" to the age of 14 years, or until the pupil has completed the requirements of Grade VII. The leaving age is to be extended to 15 years when circumstances permit.

In certain schools the curriculum is given a definite bias towards agricultural and other vocational training.

Children in isolated districts receive tuition from the Primary Correspondence School. Scholarships enable pupils passing a qualifying examination to obtain free tuition at any State secondary school or at any non-State approved secondary school, and allowances are paid to scholarship holders whose parents are within the basic-wage group.

Pupils in primary schools are also supplied free with Queensland Readers, exercise, drawing and copy books, and with pens, pencils, rulers and rubbers.

Free rail tickets are also provided for primary as for secondary school pupils and in certain cases road transport is subsidised.

In addition to the regular curriculum, but not at the expense of any important part of it, the majority of children in attendance at country schools receive some form of manual training. This usually takes the form of instruction and practice in woodwork, tin-smithing and leather work for the boys, while the girls follow the various branches of domestic science.

Many schools in the city and country are equipped with wireless sets, and regular broadcasts to schools are arranged by the department in collaboration with the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The cinema has also entered the schoolroom, and children all over the State are now aided in their studies by this very effective adjunct of instruction.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

State high schools have been established in all of the large cities and towns, most of which also have grammar and denominational schools.

Scholarships and scholarship allowances enable a large number of Queensland boys and girls to obtain secondary education.

Free tuition is provided for all scholarship-holders attending State secondary schools, and scholarship-holders attending approved non-State secondary schools have their tuition fees paid by the department.

Twenty-three open scholarships are granted annually to the University of Queensland. The Senior public examination is used for purposes of the award of these scholarships. With two scholarships granted from the Queensland Agricultural College, the total scholarships are 25.

State scholarship allowances have been increased to £32 for the first year and £39 for the second year for those pupils who are forced to live away from home.

These students are eligible for extension scholarships after passing the Junior University examination. The allowances here have been increased to £52 for the first year and £65 for the second year.

A Board of Adult Education carries on a State system of adult education.

The Queensland Agricultural High School and College at Gatton provides the son of the farmer or grazier with an education fully designed to fit him for his occupation.

The college is admitted to be the equal of any similar institution in the Commonwealth.

The educational system in Queensland is completed by the University, which has nine faculties, granting degrees in Arts, Law, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Dentistry, Veterinary Science and Medicine, Science, Applied Science, Forestry and Surveying.

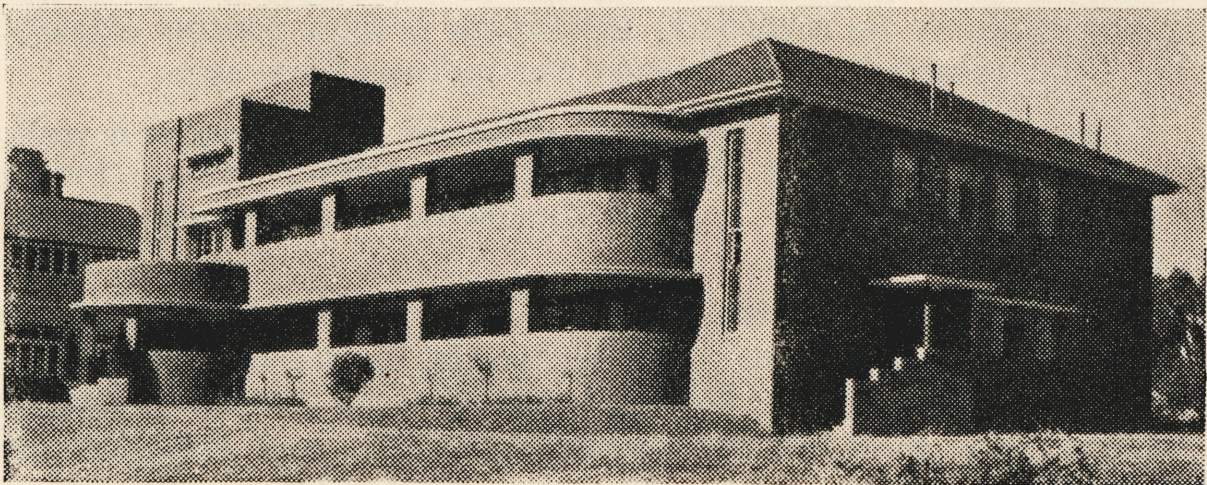
Diplomas are awarded in Education, Music, Journalism, Commerce, Engineering, and Architecture, and certificates are awarded in Education, Architecture and Accountancy.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Queensland has given a lead to the rest of Australia in the provision of its hospital, maternal, and child welfare services.

In co-operation with the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Government introduced the Hospitals Benefits Scheme as from January 1, 1946, whereby free in-patient treatment was provided in public wards for everyone and a reduction of 6/- a day in non-public wards and any approved private hospitals.

The Queensland Government, however, is unique in that it bears the whole cost of the free out-patient service instituted on January 1, 1946. No other State in the Commonwealth does this.



Maternity Hospital, Warwick.

The Government has established an Institute of Medical Research and appointed Dr. Mackerras, a noted Australian scientist to be its Director. Ample staff and ample funds for the Institute will enable it to concentrate upon the prevention of disease in Queensland.

The Maternal and Child Welfare Services now cover the whole State. There are 106 maternity hospitals throughout Queensland, and the number of births in State maternity hospitals has steadily increased until now it is about 60 per cent. of the total for Queensland.

Maternity hospitals are built to a standard plan which permits extensions to be added when required, and provision is made for private as well as public wards. The cost of construction of these to date approximates £1,000,000

Pre-natal advice is freely given at all maternity hospitals and expert attention is available for premature babies or those that are frail at birth.

During the worst of the war years, when staff shortages were acute and accommodation strained to the limit, there was a steady decrease in the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births. In 1941, the figure was 39.13; 1942, 34.73; 1943, 37.39; 1944, 31.28; and 1945, 29.76.

It is proposed to extend the scheme of toddlers' clinics to fill the gap between the baby clinics and the School Medical Services so that the medical history of each child, up to school-leaving age, may be recorded. Seventeen toddler centres already have been established, mainly in the metropolitan area.

These clinics are to deal with children while they are well, and parents are asked to bring their children along for a regular examination by a child specialist. In this way, much sickness can be avoided.

The extension of the hospital system has progressed as quickly as the manpower and materials limitations have permitted. For 1946-47, the financial provision for hospital building activities was £471,608 for general hospitals, and £141,000 for maternity hospitals.

Hospital works valued at £400,000 were either in progress or about to be started in Queensland.

Largest work in progress is the construction of the new hospital at Townsville. The estimated cost is £239,000. It will be the biggest single unit hospital in the State.

The Government's decentralisation policy is being carried forward by the decision to establish a mental hospital at Charters Towers to serve the northern part of the State. The new hospital will accommodate approximately 500 patients and the cost is estimated to be about £500,000.

ABORIGINALS

Queensland can justifiably claim to have done more than any other State to save the aboriginals from extinction and improve their living standards. The Government spends annually £182,000 on its aboriginal citizens.

Queensland is the only State in Australia in which aboriginals are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act.

The number of aboriginals in Queensland now total 9,300. The half-blood population is 6,480 and there are about 5,000 Torres Strait islanders in the islands between Cape York and the New Guinea coast.



Aboriginal Boy.

Areas have been reserved for the aboriginals throughout Queensland. Most of the aboriginals live on these reserves, the total area of which is about 6,000,000 acres.

On the reserves at Cherbourg, near Murgon; Woorabinda, near Duaringa; and Palm Island, north of Townsville, model settlements with every essential health and social facility have been established. In a similar manner, missions for adults and children, subsidised by the Government, are conducted by the Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Seventh Day Adventists, The Brethren, and the Salvation Army.

The aim of the Queensland Government is to make the aboriginal, as far as practicable, a self-reliant member of his community and ultimately to take his place in the industrial life of the State. With this in view, the Government is giving particular attention to the welfare of children.

Primary schools have been established on every settlement and church mission, and at the Government settlements, domestic science and manual training are taught.

White matrons and nursing sisters are employed in the hospitals. Maternal and baby welfare form portion of the State programme of better health for mother and child. Native girls are being trained as nurses.

Shows displaying native arts and crafts, and providing for sporting activities, are held annually.

Well-equipped hospitals have been established on every Government settlement and church mission.

Primary schools, with classes for manual and rural training of boys and domestic training of girls, have been established on all settlements.

From the manual training classes, boys are recruited for the settlement artisan gangs. All building work on Government settlements is carried out by them.

Tuition is given native boys in the pastoral industry, and practically all stock work is carried out by aboriginals.



Aboriginals in School.

NATIONAL PARKS

In Queensland there are 226 National Parks of great botanical and geological interest, aggregating 707,000 acres of natural beauty, mountain scenery, and sanctuaries of animal and bird life.

These National Parks include the principal coral islands of the Great Barrier Reef, with Hinchinbrook Island, the Whitsunday Group and other islands off the coast.

The national parks have hundreds of waterfalls and natural caves of great beauty and unusual structure, and their flora and fauna are unique in natural history.

The celebrated Antarctic beeches of Lamington Plateau are among the oldest trees in the world. Here also are to be found the rare dormouse possum and the Rufous scrub bird.

*Coomera Falls,
South Queensland.*





Queensland Sailing Men are Australia's Champions.

—Photo. "Brisbane Telegraph."

SPORT AND RECREATION

Queensland's sunny climate encourages outdoor life and the playing of sports all the year round. In the delightful winter weather, football—Rugby Union, Rugby League, Australian Rules and Soccer—is the main sport. In the summer, cricket, swimming, surfing, track and field games, and sailing are most popular. Queensland skippers have won Australian championships this year in three classes.

All the year round golf, tennis, bowls, horse-racing, coursing and fishing may be pursued.

With the variety of its fish life and the number of fishing resorts available, the 2,000-mile coastline, fringed for over two-thirds of its length by the Great Barrier Reef, provides an extensive breeding and spawning ground in which it is estimated fully 250 varieties of edible fish are to be found.

Queensland has hundreds of miles of magnificent beaches, and during the summer months—and to a less extent in winter—the seaside with its rolling Pacific surf is the great attraction. The vigorous pastime of surfing, with its accompanying sun-bathing, has a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN OUR FIRST 90 YEARS

- 1823—Nov. 29. Surveyor-General Oxley landed on Bribie Island.
Dec. 2. Discovery and exploration of the Brisbane River by Oxley.
- 1824—Sept. 2. Moreton Bay Settlement founded.
- 1825—Nov. 10. Governor Brisbane visited Moreton Bay.
- 1826—Discovery of Logan River by Captain Logan.
- 1827—June 5. Allan Cunningham discovered Darling Downs.
- 1829—June 11. Discovery of Cunningham's Gap.
- 1831—Free population of Brisbane reached 124.
- 1837—March. German Station (Nundah) established.
- 1839—Steamer "Sophia Jane," first steamship from England, arrived Moreton Bay.
- 1840—Patrick Leslie settled on the Condamine.
- 1842—Feb. 12. Moreton Bay thrown open to free selection.
July 6. First sale Moreton Bay lands in Sydney.
- 1843—Aug. 9. First land sale held in Brisbane.
Coal seam opened at Redbank, on Brisbane River.
- 1846—May 13. Moreton Bay made port of entry.
June 29. First steamer between Brisbane and Ipswich.
June 30. First census; population (including Darling Downs), 2,258.
- 1850—May 3. First importation Chinese labour to Moreton Bay.
May 12. Last convict ship arrived.
Nov. 30. First bank opened in district.
- 1851—Jan. 8. First General Public Meeting held in Brisbane in favour of Separation.
Feb. 13. First wool ship sailed from Brisbane to London.
Mar. 1. Second census; population 8,575.
- 1853—Dec. 3. First settlers at Sandgate, Mr. T. Dowse and family, attacked and nearly murdered by blacks.
- 1854—Jan. 29. First shipment of cotton from Brisbane.
- 1856—Nov. 20. A great Separation meeting in Brisbane.
- 1858—July 9. Gold discovery on the Fitzroy.

- 1859—June 3. Proclamation of Queensland gazetted.
 Sept. 7. Brisbane proclaimed municipality.
- 1860—Apl. 27. First elections, Queensland Parliament.
 May 22. First Queensland Parliament opened by proclamation.
- 1861—Mar. 16. Eight-hours' movement inaugurated Brisbane.
 Apl. 7. First Queensland census taken; population 34,367.
 Apl. 11. First telegraph message sent in Queensland (Brisbane to Ipswich).
- 1862—Jan. 23. First Exhibition Queensland Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Botanic Gardens.
 Apl. 25. Sugar successfully made in Brisbane.
 June 23. Western boundary Queensland extended by proclamation to 138 deg. long.
- 1864—Jan. 1. Second Queensland census taken; population 61,467.
 Sept. 9. First ton Queensland sugar made at Captain Hope's works, near Cleveland.
- 1865—July 14. Foundation stone, Parliament Buildings, laid.
 July 31. First railway, Queensland, Ipswich-Grandchester, open for traffic.
- 1866—Sept. 11. Bread riots in Brisbane; police stoned.
- 1867—Oct. 20. Discovery of gold at Gympie reported.
- 1868—Aug. 4. New Parliamentary buildings first occupied.
- 1869—Feb. 3. Thermometer at Brisbane, 27 degrees (5 degrees frost).
 May 14. Great rush to Gilbert Range goldfield, Cape River.
 Dec. 1. Coke manufacture started in Ipswich.
- 1870—Jan. 1. Free education introduced in Queensland.
- 1871—Sept. 1. Census shows population of Queensland 120,063.
- 1872—Jan. 1. 33½ tons quartz from Glanmire and Monkland yielded 4,000 oz. smelted gold.
 Feb. 19. Charters Towers discovered.
 Feb. 20. Tin discovered in Stanthorpe district.
 May 27. Rich copper discoveries, Burnett district.
 Oct. 28. Post Office in Queen Street, Brisbane, completed.

- 1873—Sept. 12. Rush to Palmer Goldfield.
 Nov. 25. Cake of gold, 2,500 oz., from Gympie Exhibition School of Arts.
- 1874—June 15. Victoria Bridge, Brisbane, opened.
- 1875—June 14. Rail, Ipswich to Roma Street (Brisbane), opened.
- 1876—Apl. 4. Hodgkinson rush set in; great excitement.
 July 6. No. 1 Lady Mary, Gympie, crushed 1 ton stone for 278 oz. gold.
- 1877—Apl. 8. Golden Crown mine, Gympie, 149 tons stone yielded 1,795 oz. gold.
 May 16. First number, Queensland "Hansard," published.
- 1878—Nov. 10. Great meeting in Brisbane against Chinese labour.
- 1879—Feb. 13. Ipswich Waterworks opened by Sir A. E. Kennedy.
 Mar. 10. New law courts at Brisbane used for first time.
- 1880—Feb. 3. First cargo of frozen meat reached London by "Strathleven."
- 1881—Apl. 13. Arrival B.I.S.N. Co's "Merkara," first direct steamer with mails.
 Aug. 6. Maryborough-Gympie railway opened.
 Sept. 10. First vessel (barque "Doon") entered Brisbane graving dock.
- 1883—Apl. 4. Abortive annexation of Eastern New Guinea under Sir Thos. McIlwraith.
 Apl. 9. Electric light installed, Government Printing Office.
- 1885—Aug. 12. Brisbane Tramway opened for general traffic.
 Sept. 1. Trades and Labour Council, Brisbane, formed.
 Oct. 9. First direct shipment sugar, Queensland to London; 9½ tons sent from Pioneer Plantation per "Merkara."
- 1886—Oct. 3. Mass meeting to protest against Chinese influx held at Charters Towers.
- 1887—July 16. Anti-Chinese demonstration in Brisbane.

- 1888—Jan. 17. First through trains, Brisbane and Sydney.
 Sept. 4. British sovereignty proclaimed over portions of New Guinea unclaimed by Holland or Germany.
- 1890—Jan. 6. Discovery rich gold-bearing stone, Mount Morgan.
 Feb. 28. R.M.S. "Quetta" wrecked in Torres Strait; 123 lives lost.
 Mar. 1. First publication of "Worker" newspaper in Brisbane.
 June 3. First bacon factory (Hutton's) established at Zillmere.
- 1891—Jan. 6. Great shearers' strike commenced.
 Apl. 4. Foundation stone, Trades and Labour Hall, laid by Sir C. Lilley.
 Apl. 5. Quinquennial census; population Queensland 393,718.
 June 13. Great shearers' strike officially declared off.
 Oct. 27. First Wool Sales in Brisbane.
- 1893—Feb. 2. 107.60 inches of rain registered at Crohamhurst, on Brisbane watershed, in 27 days.
 Feb. 4. Greatest flood on record in Brisbane River, 8 ft. of water in Edward Street, at Courier Corner; immense damage to property of all descriptions.
 Feb. 5. Indooroopilly Railway Bridge washed away.
 Feb. 6. Victoria Bridge destroyed; water rose 23 ft. 9 inches above spring tide.
 Feb. 13. Second flood in Brisbane River.
 Feb. 17. Third flood in Brisbane River.
 April and May. Financial crisis; many of the banks suspending payment.
 July 16. Communist expedition to Paraguay left Sydney.
 Sept. 7. Temporary Victoria Bridge opened for traffic.
- 1894—June 17. Shearers' strike lasting till September 22. Led to passing of Peace Preservation Act, which was stoutly resisted by Labour Party in Parliament; eight members were suspended.
- 1895—July 19. New railway bridge, Indooroopilly, opened for traffic.
- 1896—Oct. 1. Downstream half of new Victoria Bridge opened for traffic.

- 1897—Jan. 13. First locomotive made by Walkers Ltd. for Queensland Government.
- Feb. 27. Artesian water struck at Bimerah at depth 4,130 ft.
- June 21. First electric tram ran from Logan Road, Brisbane, to south end of Victoria Bridge.
- Oct. 2. First mail train arrived at Gladstone from Brisbane.
- 1899—May 12. Monster meeting, Exhibition Hall, in support of Federation.
- July 9. Heavy fall of snow at Cunnamulla.
- 1901—Jan. 1. Inauguration of Australian Commonwealth.
- Mar. 31. First Federal elections.
- May 9. First Federal Parliament opened by Duke of York.
- 1907—May 18. Women vote for first time at State elections.
- 1908—Oct. 27. Great outburst gas and oil, Mineral Oil Company's bore, Roma; flames rising 80 ft.
- Dec. 11. Fire at Roma bore extinguished.
- Dec. 30. Returns showing $4\frac{3}{4}$ million acres selected in Queensland, 1908.
- 1909—May 1. Sugar statistics published, showing Queensland crop for 1908 was 151,098 tons sugar from 92,219 acres.
- Sept. 9. Conference, Department of Agriculture and representatives, cheese factories, to arrange for export of cheese.
- Oct. 2. Queensland gold yield for September, 38,594 oz.; valued at £163,937.
- Dec. 10. Institution of Queensland University and dedication of Government House to the University.
- 1910—Jan. 1. Lord Kitchener arrived in Brisbane.
- 1911—June 8. Rockhampton Jubilee.
- 1912—Jan. 31. General strike; tramway services suspended.
- Mar. 6. End of general strike.
- 1913—Jan. 28. Murphy's Creek Railway smash; six killed and many injured.
- Sept. 8. New bridge across the Burdekin River, at Inkerman, opened.

INDEX

	Page.		Page.
Aboriginals	27	Mining	7
Area	1	National Parks	29
Artesian Water	20	Noteworthy Events	31-35
Beef	6	Oil Search	10
Cattle Fattening Country	20	Population	2
Burdekin Dam	20	Ports and Harbours	11
Capital City	2	Public Health	25
Climate	1	Primary Production	4
Cotton	5	Railways	13
Coal	7	Railways in Wartime	13
General Survey	10	Roads	15
Great Opencast Mine	9	Secondary Industries	12
Dairying	5	Sugar	4
Education	23	Sport and Recreation	30
Secondary Schools	24	Timber	21
Electricity	16	Tobacco	5
Fisheries	7	Transport Policy	15
Fruit	6	Wheat and Maize	7
Government	2	Wool	6
Housing	22		
Irrigation and Water Con- servation	16		

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1948.

Double Island Point.



*The
End*

Queen Street, Brisbane, showing Treasury Building (centre).

